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From the Novel of Mary of Burgundy.
EXECUTION OF THE LORD OF IMBERCOURT.
The mournful procession came on. The new Eschevins of Ghent, elected by the people themselves, mounted the scaffold, and ranged themselves around, to see the sentence they had lately pronounced carried into execution.—The two executioners took their places by the blocks, and leaned the axes which they bore, against them; while they made themselves ready to go through the preparatory part of their sad function. The condemned nobles followed after; and several members of the municipal council—but Albert Maurice was not amongst them—closed the whole, and occupied the only vacant space left at the back of the scaffold. At the same moment a gentleman in splendid arms, half concealed under a surcoat of costly embroidery, followed by a number of richly dressed attendants, forced his way rudely through the crowd, and thrust himself close to the foot of the scaffold, on the opposite side to that where the Vert Gallant had placed himself. He then crossed his arms upon his broad, bull-like chest, and stood gazing upon the awful scene that was proceeding above, with a look of ruthless satisfaction.

The Lord of Imbercourt, at once advanced to the front of the scaffold, and gazed around upon the multitude before him. He was very pale, it is true; but his step was as firm as when he strode the council-chamber in the height of his power; and not a quiver of the lip, not a twinkle of the eyelid, betrayed that there was such a think as fear at his heart.

"Must I die with my hands tied, like a common felon?" he said, addressing the executioner. "Not if your Lordship is prepared to die without offering resistance," replied the other. "I am prepared sir," answered Imbercourt, "to die as I have lived, calmly, honestly, fearlessly."

The executioner began to untie his hands; and the Vert Gallant, giving one glance round the crowd, apparently to ascertain the proximity of his followers, drew forward his sword-belt, and loosened the weapon in the scabbard. Imbercourt, at the same time, was advancing as far as possible, as if to address the people, and the whole multitude, seeing it, kept a profound silence; when suddenly, in the midst of the still hush—just as the Vert Gallant of Hainaut was passing round the head of the file of burgher guards, till he was within a few steps of the scaffold itself—a sweet and plaintive voice, which would have been inaudible under any other circumstances, was heard from amongst the crowd exclaiming, "Oh, let me pass; for God's sake let me pass! they are murdering my faithful servants. Let me pass, in pity, in mercy let me pass!"

"It is the Princess! it is the Princess!" cried a number of voices: "let her pass! let her pass!" and, by an involuntary movement of feeling and compassion, the people drew hastily back on either side, and Mary of Burgundy, in the deep mourning of an orphan, with her bright hair escaped from her veil, and dowered wide over her shoulders, her face dulged in tears, and her hands clasped in agony, rushed forward into the open space, and, casting herself upon her knees before the people of Ghent, exclaimed aloud the only words she could utter, "Oh, spare them—spare them!"

"Yes, yes," cried an honest burgher from the crowd, "we will spare them. Out upon it! has not the Prince always had power to show mercy? Hark ye, neighbors, pikes and swords for Martin Fruse! On upon the scaffold! We will save them."

"Back, false citizens; back!" cried the cavalier in the glittering dress we have described. "What would you interrupt the course of justice? By the sun in Heaven they shall die the death!" and, drawing his sword, he threw himself between the people and the scaffold.

All was now tumult and confusion; and in one instant it seemed as if a general spirit of civil strife had seized upon every part of the multitude. Some shouted, "Mercy for them! mercy for them!" Some, "Justice! justice!—slay the traitors!" Pikes were crossed, and swords were drawn on all sides. The burgher guards were as much divided as the people. Mary of Burgundy was borne fainting behind the scaffold; and those upon the scaffold itself, seemed paralyzed with surprise and fear. But the green scarfs and burgonets of the rulers of Hainaut were seen forcing their way forward through the press, in spite of all opposition; and at the same moment the thundering voice of the Vert Gallant was heard rising above every thing else. "On, on to the scaffold, friends of mercy!" he cried, "Lord of Imbercourt, cast yourself over, you are among friends."

Imbercourt might have done so; but he was instantly seized by Maillotin du Bac, and one

of the executioners, who unhappily awoke from their first consternation in time to prevent him from seizing the opportunity which was unexpectedly presented to him. The Vert Gallant, however, pushed forward, sword in hand. All gave way, or went down before him; the pikes boughs beneath his arm; and he was within a few steps of the spot where Imbercourt stood, when he was encountered, hand to hand, by the cavalier we have before mentioned; and each found that he had met an enemy very different from the burghers by whom they were surrounded. Each was powerful and skilful; but the Vert Gallant had, by more than twenty years, the advantage of his adversary; and feeling that the fate of Imbercourt must be decided in the twinkling of an eye—for the guards and executioners were forcing him down to the block—he showed a rapidity that in a moment brought him upon his knees. He was still, however, between the young cavalier and the scaffold; and Hugh of Gueldres drew back his arm, to plunge the point of his sword into the throat of his opponent, when the voice of one of the cavalier's attendants exclaimed aloud, "Save the Duke, for God's sake! Save the Duke of Gueldres! Forbear, forbear!"

The Vert Gallant paused, gazing upon his prostrate enemy, with feelings that can be understood, when we remember that it was his own father, who, beaten down by his superior strength, lay within an inch of his sword's point raised for the purpose of terminating his struggle by his parent's death. His eyes grew dim—his brain reeled—the sword dropped from his hand, and he fell back upon the pavement, without power or consciousness.

At the same moment, the axe of the executioner swung high in the air—there was a dull, heavy blow—a rush of dark blood poured over the scaffold; and the Lord of Imbercourt was no more.

PRUDENTIAL MATCHES.

Mortals have a general love of taking destiny from the hands of Providence; and in nothing does it show itself so strongly as in matrimonial affairs. It is a rare thing to find a person wise enough to let the matches of their children entirely alone. No wonder that girls should think of nothing but beaux, when 'prudent connexions' and 'eligible matches' are the everlasting theme of discourse. Love and matrimony are things that should come unlooked for, if they come at all. All rules, and arguments, and management upon the subject, are fatal to the delicacy and refinement of female character. A daughter should never hear her own marriage speculated upon at all. The fact is the young think too little of money in the concerns of the heart, and the old think too much; but the fault of the young is by far the best. The want of money is no doubt a very great evil, but assuredly love is better without money, than money without love. Time and industry, and economy, will infallibly gain gold—but alas for the chained affections! their bondage is eternal. Yet I have known those who, jeered at economy, as a most contemptible virtue, indicative of the absence of all high and honorable feelings. I have known such among the advocates of wealth. As if there could be any bondage so vile as the life lease of a reluctant soul to—any bargain and corruption so mean and so degrading as the sale of the affections!

After all, to look upon what are called prudential matches, merely as a matter of policy, do we find them usually successful—I do not say happy—do they answer the end for which they were so laboriously schemed? Not in one instance out of ten—I know a rich man in whom the love of gold has swallowed up all kinder feelings. He argued, and persuaded, and coaxed his favorite daughter, to marry a million of dollars against her will. The victim resisted—but yielded at last to the argument that love matches were always unhappy, and the love which comes after marriage is by far the most enduring. For a little while all was pomp and splendor. In two short years, where was the million gone? The sea had swallowed it—fires had consumed it—and the whirlwind had swept it away. Even according to her father's views, she might as well have married the man she liked best. So vain is it for mortals to contend with Providence.

Another in the middling class of life, had the same views, on a more moderate scale. He had a pretty, capable, intelligent daughter, whose hand was sought by a coarse and selfish man whom she regarded with utter aversion. But the coarse and selfish man had gold—accursed, polluting gold—and with it he bought the father's heart. Long and varied were the persecutions that broke the spirits of the young creature, before they persuaded her that worldly prudence sanctioned her journey. What could he expect from such an union? That selfish man was selfish still; for he who consents to take a wife on such terms, is ignorant of the pure and holy affection that elevates and improves the whole character. His fortune is nearly spent in dissipation, and she does her duty as well as patience and gentleness can do, toward her negligent and unfeeling husband. If a parent have any heart,

must it not bleed to see such fruit from his cool blooded maxims? Assuredly the thoughtless inexperience of the young could hardly work out more complete destruction than this restless and officious avarice. You that are wise, let such subjects alone! Give your children high and honorable principles. Teach them not to mistake the violence of passion, and caprice of fancy, for pure and holy love;—and when you have done this, trust the rest to God.

FEMALE ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

If a woman be as beautiful as one of those celestial beings with whom the vivid dreams of imagination have peopled Mahomet's paradise, as lovely and fresh as the tabled Aurora, and graceful as Hebe, yet if she does not unite to the external charms of her person, the refined accomplishments and sublime sentiments of an elegant mind, she can never enchain the heart of her husband with those golden fetters which only death can sever. Sweetness of disposition, and intellectual endowments, wreath those fetters with the ever-blooming roses of enjoyment, and call forth into action all the tender charities which irradiate the sphere of conjugal happiness. A woman may shine in mechanical accomplishments, though a ray of mental light does not dawn upon her mind; she may paint, sing, and play upon musical instruments, and by those manual-vocal arts, gain a transient triumph over those who are contented with female cultivation hung on walls, or hearing it vibrate on strings.

But the man of discernment feels a woman thus gifted, can only amuse for an hour, and attract by her adroit donations, some flippant fops, who like the stupid butterflies, light on exotic flowers without fragrance or perfume, rather than on the odoriferous blossoms that yield delicious honey. The looks of a stupid beauty, "who has not soul within her eyes," are fixed in the dead calm of insensibility; they emit no electric spark to kindle the affections—so that they are examined without emotion, and beheld without love.

In the winter of life, when the gaudy flowers of personal beauty are nipped by the "fierce breathing" of age; when the lustre of the blue eye is dimmed, and the bloom of rosy cheeks fled, how fallen then will be the unmarried who has no resources in the treasury of knowledge; she will remain a tyrant without power, a prey to envy and remorse. A woman of intellectual accomplishment, on the contrary, in the evening of life, will draw at the fountain of the graces the limpid balsam of literary knowledge—diffuse the pleasure of instruction to her children, and illuminate, by her cheerful conversation, all who are circled within the attractive sphere of the society in which she moves. Beauty is as fleeting and as fragile as the flower of an exotic flower, blown under the chilling influence of a northern breeze. Education alone is the towering oak that defies the tempest of years.

The most inestimable blessing which the benign bounty of the Creator has bestowed upon man, is the possession of a virtuous, amiable and educated woman—her love is the highest delight which gladdens him in the vale of suffering; it is a green basis that spreads for him its grassy verdure on the desert of despair. In the possession of a lovely, sympathetic woman, even in the solitude of life, only illuminated by her smiles, the soul is more gratified than upon the throne of Napoleon, when the world honored him with it homage, and was dazzled by the lustre of his glory.

Though Rousseau threw enchantments over the tender passion; though Byron and Ossian transfused the most sublime and profound sensibility into love, yet they never experienced those fine feelings of which the pure heart of woman is susceptible. It is the fountain from which piety and ardent affections gush in a spontaneous and flowing union. It is in the midst of distress and anguish that the finest qualities of the female, and the noblest traits of the female character are displayed in all their characteristic grandeur.

When the husband is suffering under the pressure of unalterable woe; when his prospects are withered by the dissolved illusion of hope, at the cruel desertion of friends, it is then that the consolations of a wife pour the balm of adversity into the corroded bosom of grief; of ardor, she only gives an additional inspire her love, to her attachment—it scintillations of misfortune which rises superior to

tune. No changes or chances can estrange the constancy, or subdue the intensity of her devotion.

Look at *other Side*, Jim. When a boy, as I was one day passing through the market with my brother Joe, I spied a beautiful orange on the top of a basket full of the same kind of fruit. I immediately enquired the price, and was proceeding to buy it, when my brother exclaimed with a shrewdness which I never shall forget—look at *other side*, Jim. I looked, and to my astonishment, it was entirely rotten.

In passing through life, I have been frequently benefited by this little admonition. When I hear the tongue of slander levelling its venom against some fault or foible of a neighbor, I think, look at *other side*, Jim.—Be moderate; have charity. Perhaps the fault or foible you talk so much and so loudly of, is almost the only one in your neighbor's character; and perhaps you have as great or greater ones in your own.

It may be, this is your neighbor's weak side, and except this, he is a good citizen, a kind neighbor, an affectionate father and husband, and a useful member of society. Others may listen to the story of calumny, but remember they will fear and despise the calumniator.—Learn to overlook a fault in your neighbor, for perhaps you may some time wish them to pardon a fault in you. [West Jersey Gaz.]

Salt your Corn. Mr. Brown, of this vicinity communicated some information to us, in a conversation recently held with him, in regard to the use of salt in corn which is put away in casks, which may be interesting to the public. He stated that he received last year a quantity of corn, which he had purchased, in so wet a state that he was apprehensive it would spoil. He remembered that it was a common practice in Pennsylvania, when hay was put away somewhat damp, or not fully cured, to sprinkle salt on it; he therefore concluded to try the experiment on his corn. He accordingly, as his corn was thrown in a pile on a large floor, sprinkled it with salt, using six hundred bushels of salt to five or six hundred bushels of corn. The corn kept well, never became musty, and never had the weevil in it. Mr. B. still had of this corn when he communicated this information to us; and he stated that the bread which it then made was so sweet and good, that it was esteemed preferable to that made of new corn. He also stated that he was not under the necessity of purchasing any fodder for his working oxen last winter, they fed upon the husks of this corn so freely; and he added that they kept in excellent order. Mr. B. was so well pleased with this experiment, that he is putting up all his corn this year in the same manner, using about half a bushel of salt to five hundred bushels of corn, which he thinks is enough. [Ala. Intel.]

The following suggestion comes from a sound source, the *Johnston Herald*—

"The new Congress meets in a few days, and as a decided majority of the members have been elected by the enemies of the United States Bank, we trust one of the first acts of the session will be the election of Francis P. Blair, Printer to the House. At the close of the last session, Messrs Gales & Seaton, who print and manage the National Intelligencer for the benefit of the Mammoth—its actual owners, were said to be elected printers to the House of Representatives. But from statements published in the *Globe*, we are satisfied they were not fairly chosen. Whether they were or not, we think the friends of Gen. Jackson, in the new Congress, owe it to themselves to elect a printer in whom they have confidence—one who has not arrayed himself against the government and the people. We cannot believe that any sincere friend to the administration will withhold his support from a proposition to take from the creature of the Bank, or rather from that corrupt institution itself, the printing of Congress."

The appointment of Benjamin Franklin Butler, of Albany, to be Attorney General of the United States, in place of Roger B. Taney, is officially announced. The talent, acquirements, and virtues of this gentleman are allowed by men of all parties, and in this state, and wherever his growing reputation has made him known. Fitted by his love of justice, and his profound studies in jurisprudence, aided by the diligent practice of his profession, he is fully qualified for the place of an adviser to the President, by his sound and safe opinions on constitutional questions. We are gratified with the opportunity of bearing this testimony to the merits of our able, clear-minded, and upright fellow citizen; at the same time we rejoice to see the high and responsible office he now fills so worthily bestowed.—Mr. Butler, we understand, is at Washington, and has doubtless entered upon the duties of his appointment.—*New York Evening Post.*

Eloquence of the Bar.—Some years since an individual was tried before one of the Courts in North Alabama, on a charge of assault and battery. He was ably defended by a young lawyer, who at the close of his speech, made use of the following pathetic and appropriate language—

"Let the humble ass crop the thistle of the valley!—Let the sagacious goat, browse upon the mountains top! But, gentlemen of the Jury, I say John Grindle is NOT GUILTY!!!"

The story of the destruction of the keeper of the National Menagerie by tigers proves to be unfounded.

Mrs. Trollope was lately taken up before the Bow-street Police, London, and fined 21 shillings, for beating one of her servant girls. A striking proof of that lady's own "Domestic Manners."

Died, at Alexandria, Deftor Bay, son-in-law of the Pacha, leaving a fortune of 100,000,000 piastres, acquired in command of the army at the conquest of Darfour.

The Archduchess Maria Louisa has ceded to Madame Letitia, mother of Napoleon, the whole property of the late Duke de Reichstadt, including the legacies left by his illustrious father.

The last we heard from Mr. Clay he was about to leave Albany on his return to the "shades of Ashland"—we wish him more success in mending his dilapidated fences, than in preaching his self-importance and patriotism to the democracy of New England.

A Philadelphia paper gives as one reason of its approbation of the Mayor of that city, for releasing a man taken up for receiving stolen goods, that his wife bakes well. "The Mayor was right in treating him leniently," says the paper, "for he is a decent man, and his wife is an excellent baker."

Real Provoking.—During the firing of Adam Power's nine pounder, on Thursday evening, in honor of Mr. Clay, two or three hundred Regency boys rent the air with "Hurrah for Jackson."

American Almanac.—This valuable compend for the year 1834, has been published by Charles Bowen. It is called with great truth, "a repository of useful knowledge."

We understand that Mr. Treadwell of Boston, (inventor of a printing machine) has lately shown by experiments that atmospheric air may be so compressed and exhausted, as to propel boats equal to steam. He wants neither boilers nor heat. We should like to hear more of these experiments. The discovery may subserve the cause of humanity as well as science. It is said Professor Bigelow, of Cambridge has confidence in the scheme.

A hog is now exhibiting in Ohio, which was raised in Warren county, and is believed to be the largest in the U. States. He is nine feet in length, four feet eleven inches in height, measures eight feet three inches round the body, and his weight is fourteen hundred pounds! He is of the Russian breed, and is three years and four months old. [Litchfield Enquirer.]

The following prayer was made by an Irishman in the words between N. York and Canada in 1784: "Lord have compassion upon me a poor unfortunate sinner, three thousand miles from my own country, and seventy-five from any where else."

FAMILY MANAGEMENT.

CHILDREN AT TABLE. The table is spread; suitable and wholesome provisions are furnished—one of the children begins to whisper and say, "I don't want that—give me some of that other—I want some of that, Ma."—"But my child," says the mother, "this is better for you than that—this is good enough." The child now begins to bawl. "My child," says the mother, "what do you mean, to cry so?"—"The child increases his roar—bawls louder and louder. "My child, it must be hard work to cry so. Jane, you go and get little Samuel a piece of cake—Come here, my little son—there—there don't cry so, my son—you shall have a piece of cake—then wipe up his little eyes—Ma does love her little son—Ma is sorry to hear her little Samuel cry so hard." So the sweet little creature wipes up his tears, and is as pleasant as the little innocent lamb that skips upon the meadows. But what is the result?—let us for a moment analyze his conduct, and every one may see the tendency of the principle.

1st. The child murmurs and complains of what is right—"wholesome food," this is at least immoral.

2d. He thus manifests ingratitude—his Mother, in love, has provided what she saw for his good—He has no regard to his parent's kindness—(and so prominent in a little child! Why wonder at the prodigy of hardness and ingratitude, in after life?)

3d. He makes a little thing of great consequence; the only thing—He cries. That one thing he must have—every thing else is thrown hither and thither—this he must have. (Who cannot see whence springs the stubbornness and will, of multitudes in ripe years?)

4th. The child is determined to destroy the government of the parent. Contented he will not be till the parent submits. (To what result has this principle led under evil government.)

5th. The mother sanctions and fosters all these corrupt passions and principles in her child's heart.

She states a fact, "this is better for you than that." The child cries—yet the mother pities her child—says she loves him—and, if true, would, certainly, seek the child's good. But she consented to give her child (out of tender affection) what she knows is for his hurt! and so is guilty—1st, of an untruth; 2d, of despising her own authority; 3d, of praising and comforting her child in rebellion; 4th, of cherishing the basest passion in the human mind, ingratitude and pride; and so lays the foundation for all the complaints, and sorrows in after life, in view of an untruthful, ungrateful, lying, and unmanageable son.

Let those who wonder at the ungovernable tempers, passions, and actions, of their children, just look back to their infant years, and see how they themselves fed and nourished the seeds and tender plants of vice, which now have attained a growth so prodigious as to cover the whole moral horizon around them with the darkness of their shade. [Female Adv.]

From the Philadelphia Courier.

The sublime meteoric phenomenon which appeared to have been simultaneously seen within the horizon, continues to be described in terms of great admiration by those who had the pleasure of observing it. A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, thus speaks of the magnificent spectacle:—

Being up this morning at five o'clock, I witnessed one of the most grand and alarming spectacles, which ever beamed upon the eye of man.

The light in my room was so great that I could see the hour of the morning by my watch which hung over my mantel, and supposing there was fire near at hand, probably on my own premises, I sprang to the window and beheld the stars, or some other bodies presenting a fiery appearance, descending in torrents as rapid and numerous as I ever saw flakes of snow or drops of rain in the midst of a storm. Occasionally a large body of apparent fire, would be hurled through the atmosphere which, without noise, exploded, when millions of fiery particles would be cast through the surrounding air. To the eye it presented the appearance of what may be called, a raining of fire, for I can compare it to nothing else. Its continuance, according to my time, was, from the moment when I first discovered it, 20 minutes; but a friend whose lady was up, says it commenced about half past four, that she was watching the sick bed of a relative, and therefore can speak positive as to the hour of its commencement. If her time was correct, then it rained fire 50 minutes. The shed in the adjoining yard to my own was covered with stars, as I supposed during the whole time.

A friend at my elbow, who also witnessed it, in whose veracity I can place the most implicit reliance, confirms my own observations of the phenomenon, and adds, that the fiery particles which fell south descended in a southern direction, and those north took a northern direction. He thinks it commenced earlier than the period at which I first witnessed it, and that it lasted longer, that when his clock chimed 6, there were still occasional descents of stars.

I have stated these facts as they presented themselves to my mind, and leave it to the philosophers to account for the phenomenon.

The Editor of the Baltimore Gazette, describing the appearance of the firmament from personal observation, says:—

While most of our fellow citizens were comfortably wrapped in the arms of Somnus, we beheld one of the most sublime and awful spectacles which nature can present. At five o'clock this morning the sky was perfectly serene, and not a cloud to be seen. On a sudden, the heavens became illuminated by thousands of shooting stars going in the direction of the N. W. The phenomenon lasted without intermission for nearly thirty minutes. The meteors were of various sizes, some larger, some smaller, some forming long trains, which remained for several seconds in the heavens. They were observed, not in one part of the sky only, but the North, the South, the East, and the West, were equally spangled. At twenty minutes past five a meteor, we would suppose, about six inches in diameter, exploded with considerable noise, almost directly over the N. W. part of the city. The blaze was splendid, so as to give the sky the appearance of sunrise. It shot in the direction of the N. W. leaving a stream of light, which assumed a serpentine form, apparently 30 feet in length, and lasted more than one minute.

We were amused at the different effects produced upon the few beholders—some in dreadful affright, predicted the end of the world, others of more stern souls were sure that it predicted some dreadful war, while the philosopher, smiling at their simplicity, calmly

viewed the phenomenon, wonderful as it was.

The New York Commercial Advertiser is more poetic but not less correct than its contemporaries, and contains the following description:

From four to six o'clock they were most numerous and refulgent. Within the scope that the eye could contain, more than twenty could be seen at a time shooting (save upwards) in every direction. Not a cloud obscured the broad expanse, and millions of meteors sped their way across it, on every point of the compass. Were it possible to enumerate them, in the swiftness of their arrowy haste, we might venture to say, that for the two hours intervening between four and six, more than a thousand per minute might have been counted. Their courses were bright, gleamy and incessant, and they fell thick as the flakes in the early snows of December. In one instance we distinctly heard the explosion of a meteor that shot across to the north-west, leaving a broad and luminous track; and witnessed another which left a path of light that was clearly discernible for more than ten minutes after the ball, if such it be, had exploded. Its length was gradually shortened—widening in the centre, and apparently consisted of separate and distinct globules of light, drawing around a common centre, glimmering less and less vividly, until they finally faded in the distance. Compared with the splendors of this celestial exhibition, the most brilliant rocks and fireworks of art, bore less relation than the twinkling of the most tiny star to the broad glare of the sun. The whole heavens seemed in motion, and little need have been borrowed from a morbid sensibility to imagine, that the opening of the sixth seal was at hand, when "the stars of heaven fell unto the earth, even as a fig-tree casteth her untimely figs, when she is shaken of a mighty wind." Never before has it fallen on our lot to observe a phenomenon so magnificent and sublime.

It bore no resemblance whatever to the Aurora Borealis, sometimes stationary, and at others mingling its rich streams of varying light in splendid confusion, but rather seemed to illustrate the poet's idea of the stars "shooting madly from their spheres," in the dissolution of nature, and the mighty rush of ruin—showers of stars falling amid "the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds."

Among the best books to which the present age—prolific as it has been—has given birth, are those intended for the instruction of the rising generation. Many of these are of the very first order of merit. They contain—along with the soundest principles of morality—knowledge appropriate to the youthful recipient, so attractively set forth, that that which is in reality permanently useful instruction, seems only intended for temporary amusement. The first truths of history are conveyed in a form which possesses all the charms of mere fiction; and the grand result of philosophy are embodied in a pleasant dialogue or entertaining narrative. All the absurd mysteries—the pretended acumen—and the ridiculous jargon of the schools are now exploded, and knowledge, stripped of the veil in which she was formerly enveloped, now stands palpable to all, and ready to bestow her instructions on all who seek them.—The boy of the present century is behind the age if he is not equal to the man of the last, in point of acquirements; and he who fifty years gone by, might have been considered a scholar, is now a mere plodder in the ways of learning.

In our times, boys and girls are considered—and properly considered—as being capable of something more than the nursery tales of witchcraft and terror with which they used to be affrighted. Jack the giant-killer, has lost his prowess—Tom Thumb is no longer a favorite, and even Robin Hood and Little John have difficulty in maintaining their ground. Fable has given way to reality—the glimmering light of fancy fades before the sober and steady light of truth; and now, instead of solving an enigma, or explaining a charade, the mind is employed in solving a problem of Euclid, or unravelling the mystery of a celestial phenomena. Shooting-stars are more thought of than bows and arrows, and trundling a hoop is only cherished because illustrative of the motion of a world.

It is right that, as the world grows older, it should grow wiser. We know more than our fathers—our children should be taught to know more than ourselves. Improvement cannot stand still—it is progressive in its very nature, and either it must be destroyed entirely, or its onward course must be cherished and encouraged. Let us then do what we may to promote and foster it—it is far better so than to chill by indifference, or destroy by opposition. [Philadelphia Courier.]

The Montreal Gazette complains of the want of loyalty manifested by some gentlemen at the theatre, because they preferred standing by a warm stove in the place where the National Anthem was playing, to maintaining uncovered in a cold theatre.

"Your hand annoys me exceedingly," said the Prince of La Roch-suyron, to a talkative person who was sitting near him at dinner, and who was constantly sutting the action to the word. "Indeed, my lord," said the gabbler, "we are so crowded at table, that I do not know where to put my hand." "Put it on your mouth," said the prince.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, DECEMBER 3, 1833.

From the returns of votes for member of Congress in this District, there appears to be little doubt of the election of the Democratic candidate Moses Mason Jr. We give the returns so far as we have received them, in which there are doubtless some errors, but a comparison of the present vote with that of September indicates clearly the result. We rejoice that we are likely to have a Representative and that a Democratic one from this District. Our friends in the District generally will confer a favor by forwarding an account of the votes in those towns not yet heard from, and correcting any error in those which we this day publish. In Jay the Anti-Masonic vote was 50; in other places we have not been able to ascertain it accurately, it is therefore included with those given to Holland and others, under the head of scattering.

Congress commenced its Session yesterday. We shall probably receive the President's Message in the course of this week. If it arrives in season we shall endeavor to lay it before our readers in our next paper. It is looked for with some degree of interest from all parties, and judging from the past, there can be no doubt of its being an able one, however much fault some may find with it in other respects.—The subjects that will occupy the attention of Congress, at its present session, are many of them of deep and lasting importance, affecting permanently the welfare and prosperity of our country. The time is perhaps as favorable as we can at present expect, for a cool and dispassionate consideration of them. The excitement of the last Presidential contest has in some measure subsided, and parties are not so organized and pledged as to the coming one as to prevent their uniting in measures affecting the good of the whole. The prosperity and success that have attended the measures of the present administration, have satisfied a large proportion of the people, of the capacity and honesty of the President, and he is undoubtedly now stronger in the affections of the people than at any past time. There are intriguing, ambitious spirits who will never be satisfied with any state of affairs that has not a tendency to further their own aggrandizement. We trust the people will see through the designs of these men, however artfully cloaked under the pretence of zeal for the public good.

MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.

The attention of the public has been recently called to this institution by several papers, and serious charges have been preferred against it, deserving of investigation. It is accused of favoritism in the admission of members, and of squandering the public money. The enquiry is made, what right have Congress to establish an institution of this kind, or what propriety is there in supporting at the public expense, a school to instruct men in the art of war, more than in many other kinds of business equally necessary to the welfare of the country. It might be asked how many of those educated thus, are now to be found in the ranks of the army? Of those who enter there, few continue during the four years, and of those who do, many perhaps the greater part devote themselves to other than military occupations.—Thus the public give an education to many young men who have no better claims to it than thousands of others, who for want of friends or influence are left to their own unaided exertions. If all be true that we have heard, we are inclined to believe that wealth or influence have had an undue weight in procuring the admission of applicants, in some instances at least. A proposition has recently been made for establishing a Naval Academy for giving young men an education qualifying them for the naval service. Let us first be assured of the propriety and usefulness of the Military Academy, and that it is rightly and fairly managed, before we multiply these institutions. Were its establishment now for the first time proposed, it perhaps be difficult to satisfy the people that it would be right or proper.

Later from Spain.—Gibraltar papers have been received at New York to the 11th ult. 13 days later than before; also, Madrid advices of the 5th.

The progress of the cholera is the most prominent topic in the papers. The number of cases in Seville, on the 26th of Sept, had been 3301, and the new cases on the 27th, no more than 777. Seville has a population equal to one third of that of New York. The cholera had, on some days, been more than 3000 cases, but the latest papers, however, state that it was still raging and abating in that city. It had other places.

The following are the returns of votes for Member of Congress from this District so far as received by us.

	Mason.	Washburn.	Scott.
Paris,	97	21	4
Rumford,	66	29	6
Bethel,	108	9	9
Woodstock,	41		
Lewiston,	26	47	4
Fryeburg,	89	37	3
Stow,	43	2	
Brownfield,	51	16	
Jay,	57	4	53
Oxford,	41	23	
Otisfield,	11	11	
Sumner,	41	16	
Peru,	40		
Dixfield,	32	14	18
Canton,	22	31	19
Livermore,	40	93	16
Hartford,	47	24	
Buckfield,	45	15	15
Norway,	50	35	
	947	427	146

WILLIAM J. DUANE.

The letter of this gentleman to a friend in Kentucky, has drawn forth from the Washington Globe an article in which the Ex-Secretary is handled without gloves, and held up in no enviable point of view. We have not room to insert the article from the Globe entire, but we have availed ourselves of the synopsis furnished by the editors of the Boston Post.

When Mr. Duane accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury, he knew that the removal of the deposits was in contemplation, by the President—and he was informed that he had already required the written opinions of his Cabinet upon the subject; three of whom, Messrs. Woodbury, Barry, and Taney, had given opinions in favor of the removal, and that another had given no written opinion, but assured the President of his support if the measures should be resolved on. With a full knowledge of these facts, his acceptance was supposed to indicate that he was with the President, and nearly his entire Cabinet upon this important point, and that at the proper time he would promptly perform his duty in regard to this important measure.

While upon his northern tour, the President communicated to Mr. Duane his opinion, by letter; and upon his return to Washington was told in a tone and manner scarcely respectful, that the Secretary differed from him in opinion but would not remain in a situation to embarrass his measures. An interview was then had and it was mutually agreed that an agent should be sent to obtain the necessary information as to the terms upon which the principal State Banks would receive the deposits. In drafting instructions for the agent, Mr. Duane inserted a sentence declaring that there was then no sufficient cause for removing the deposits, but that the information was wanted to enable the government to act if any cause should thereafter arise.

This drew from the President a letter, in which he desired to know whether Mr. Duane was not already determined not to execute the measure, if, after full inquiry, he should be of an opinion that it ought to be done. In reply, Mr. Duane pledged himself, that, "if after receiving the information and hearing the discussions he should not consider it his duty as the responsible agent of the law, to carry into effect the decision, the President might then make, he would from respect to the President and himself, afford the President an opportunity to select a successor whose views might accord with his own on the important matter in contemplation." And promised, "that when the moment for decision, after inquiry and discussion, should arrive, he would concur with the President or retract."

This was about the 22d of July. The agent made his report about the 1st of September. In the mean time the report of the Government Directors was received, disclosing the alarming fact that all the funds of the Bank had been placed at the disposal of Mr. Biddle, for electioneering purposes. This fact, and the favorable report of the agent, confirmed the President's opinion in favor of the removal. Now was the time for Mr. Duane to make good his promise to retire. But instead of doing this, when the President's reasons for the removal were read to the Cabinet, he requested further time for consideration—which he employed in preparing a reply, inaccurate in its assertions, and indecorous in its language—which was returned to him. Among other things, this paper stated that it was not his intention to comply with his promise to resign when he made it—that he did not, at the time suppose that the occasion would occur, which would require him to fulfil the expectations he had created; but that as it had arisen, he would do right by refusing to resign, rather than do wrong by voluntarily giving way to enable the President to accomplish his purposes. This was followed, on the same day, by another note, which he withdrew, and then on the same day, by another and another both of which were also returned.

Thus situated, there was but one course for the President to pursue towards a subordinate officer, who not only refused to redeem his solemn pledges, but evinced an entire disregard of the usual courtesies of official intercourse, and even used insulting language to the Chief Magistrate, whom he was bound to respect. Under these circumstances, the President promptly dismissed Mr. Duane, for the

good and sufficient reasons that he had proved "faithless to his solemn written pledges, and exhibited bad feelings, which made him totally unfit for the station to which he had been elevated."

[Maine Democrat.]

The result of the recent election in N. Y.—It will be perceived by the returns of the election which we are enabled to give to-day, that the democratic candidates for the Senate have succeeded in every district in the State—that of one hundred and twenty eight representatives one hundred and fourteen are regular republicans—that forty eight counties of the fifty five, have elected the regularly nominated democratic tickets—and that only five counties (electing nine members) have returned representatives opposed to the national and State administrations—a result, unprecedented in the history of the political divisions in this State. The aggregate democratic majority in the several Senate districts cannot be less than fifty thousand. [Argus.]

At the election one year ago, the Anti-Masonic majority in the eighth district, was within a few votes of twelve thousand—the republican majority is now one thousand—so much for Anti Masonry in New York.

Newspaper Patronage. The New Hampshire Patriot states that it has 1500 subscribers, and that there are not fifty dollars due from them to the proprietor!

This is an extraordinary case of punctuality. The truth is, the public are too apt to imagine that a debt incurred for a newspaper is a thing of little consequence. Newspaper accounts are very difficult to collect. Some people who cannot eat their breakfast without having first read their favorite journal, consider this preference a payment in full of their subscriptions!

This is all wrong. A newspaper costs money. One of any circulation is sustained at an enormous expense. The paper alone comes to many thousands per annum, and these thousands are gathered in by mere dribbles. But further, besides the general disposition to give the printer the go by, there is another practice in vogue, that of appealing to his good feelings for the gratuitous insertion of notices for societies, that are in the constant receipt of large sums of money, and yet have not the fairness to pay for what is not only advantageous, but indispensable to their operations. [Albany Adv.]

EXTRAORDINARY FORTITUDE.

A gentleman came from Camborne, Cornwall, two years since, and consulted the medical officer of the Plymouth Eye Infirmary, on account of a shot which entered his left eyeball four years and a half ago, viz. In February 1827, from a gun fired at a woodcock by another person, producing instant blindness in the left eye, and unceasing pain from that time. In exploring the eye for the shot, through a fistulous opening in the sclerotics, a bony and crystallized lens was extracted, and with it the supposed cause of his suffering, then attributed to the spicule of bone.

In February, 1833, the same gentleman returned to Plymouth, and stated that the shot must still be lodged in the eye, as the pain was most acute, and his fear of losing the other eye from sympathy very great. A second operation was performed, at his particular request, and the vitreous humor scooped out. The eye suppurated and sunk, but still no shot was found. On the 23d inst. he came again to Plymouth, leaving blindness also in his right eye, and requested to have the remaining part of his left eye extirpated: this was done. In that part of the optic nerve which expands and forms the retina, was found a duck shot, impacted so firmly that a considerable effort was required to detach it from its bed, in which it must have been fixed for six years and six months, closely embraced by the nerve. Such was the patient's extreme fortitude, that not even was his hand raised, nor a syllable of complaint uttered during the whole operation, certainly the most painful that can be performed on the human frame.

The patient is doing remarkably well, and already rewarded with relief for his perseverance and fortitude.

Advantages of a little knowledge.—The mysteries of magnetism should be unfolded to the sailor, above all men, since he is one of all others whose safety depends on its phenomena. He should be told, that on electromagnetic principles, he would materially influence the march of the needle by wiping the glass which screens it—especially with silk. It is some years since a fact was communicated to me, which may be adduced in illustration; it was that of a ship which arrived at Liverpool, after having been for several weeks the sport of winds and waves—the mariner's compass having been washed overboard in a storm, their voyage was dreary and protracted—much caution being necessary, and despite of which, their fate, but for a fortuitous circumstance, must have been inevitably sealed. Now, had the simple fact of the extreme ease with which a mariner's needle might be made, been only known to any on board, the peril might have been avoided. A sewing needle or a blade of a penknife held in an upright posture, and struck by a hammer, and subsequently floated by a cork on water, or suspended by a thread without any torsion, would become a magnetic needle, and point north and south; or the end of a poker held vertically and passed over its surface from one extreme to the other, would impart magnetism and which, if the needle be of steel, would be of a permanent character. [Mechanic's Magazine.]

Crimes in Spain.

Crimes in Spain are multiplying to a shocking extent. In the state of Valencia, a woman, killed with an axe, the caide of the villa Valencia, was murdered. The state of Valencia states that the vicinity of Cordova, four men, and a woman, and no one has been a man leaped from La Espada, and another was found on the road to Chamusca of Grenada killed an individual of the After abandoning and handsome, he conciled to her and terms. One day and when they lay asked his son was child, horror-struck into her arms. "See," he effected," and drew unfortunate woman. Torrelles, in the age, inflicted several of 6, years and the few days after, who to the burial ground comrades—"I have other must soon be immediately given boy was apprehended On Sunday evening the gate of Atoccha of pasture, was stolen of the persons a fair of Vallejas. that a shot was fired act of alighting at that the ball killed meet him.—[Cort]

Daring Attempt.

annexed interest Gazette of Tuesday on Saturday night dwelling of Mrs. which exceeds in occurred lately. night, Mrs. Schlegel the tooth ache, she came down stairs, hopes that its general not entirely relieved room, her attention of a light, then from the adjoining ed—on the centur had been taken: fingers: on examining several valuable a mother's pocket—hundred dollars—spoons, &c.—which ent parts of the house that the house was rected her footsteps to ascend and give but on reaching the sound of voice from up stairs—circumstances, which she made and repaired to a-jar by the robbery the watchman, he be found. Recorders, who came they entered the the robbers had all the combusta stairway leading paper, which the staircase, with the house, having been of gain by the possession of Mrs. which were in the up in cotton by acted with great

Wives of Clergymen.

Alphington, under Clergymen," for these ladies, ladies of the with all—by be exertions of the er meeting, &c. regulations of the like the wife of whom she pleases inclination. The other duties son why a lady pelled to go to a pack horse, ple.—Does it clergyman's wife prove, and think not. We are as wise as the endowments, it and will bear whole truth is, ly, some ments, and the by circumstance more will they which their se

Crimes in Spain.—Crimes and tragical events are multiplying every day in Spain to a shocking extent. The details would be frightful, but they are mostly unknown, on account of the state of thralldom in which our press is kept. A woman, in the province of Biscay, killed with an axe her infant child.—The alcalde of the village of Miesia, near Alcoy, in Valencia, was murdered by a ruffian whom he had been ordered to arrest. A letter from Valencia states that the owner of a paper mill, in the vicinity of Coenaguna, was seized upon by four men, and brought off to the mountains, and no one has heard of him since. In Madrid a man leaped from a balcony into the street of La Espada, and was killed on the spot. Another was found murdered near the capitol, on the road to Chamartin. The Military Commission of Granada has lately sentenced to death an individual of the most ferocious character.—After abandoning his wife, who was both young and handsome, he expressed a desire to be reconciled to her and living for the future on good terms. One day he took her into the country, and when they had reached a remote spot, he asked his son would he kill his mother? The child, horror-struck at such a proposition, flew into her arms. The father then went up to him.—“See,” says he, “how easily this can be effected,” and drawing out a pistol, fired at the unfortunate woman, who instantly expired. At Torroles, in the Mancha, a boy, 13 years of age, inflicted several cuts of a knife on a child of 6, years and then threw him into a well. A few days after, when the corpse was carrying to the burial ground, the murderer said to his comrades—“I have dispatched that one, the other must soon follow.” Information was immediately given to the magistrates, when the boy was apprehended and confessed the crime. On Sunday evening last the police arrested at the gate of Atocla, a young man who, by way of pastime, was stabbing with his knife the horses of the persons who were returning from the fair of Vallejas. A letter from Marbella states that a shot was fired on a notary, while in the act of alighting at the gates of his house, and that the ball killed his wife, who had come out to meet him.—[Correspondent of the Herald.]

Daring Attempt at Robbery.—We copy the annexed interesting statement from Baltimore Gazette of Tuesday:—“An attempt was made, on Saturday night last, to rob and destroy the dwelling of Mrs. Schley, in Franklin street, which exceeds in atrocity anything which has occurred lately. It appears that during the night, Mrs. Schley's daughter was attacked with the tooth ache, and, thinking to ease the pain, she came down stairs and sat by the fire, in the hopes that its general warmth would mitigate, if not entirely relieve the pain. While in the room, her attention was attracted by the reflection of a light, through the seam in the door, from the adjoining room, by which she perceived—on the centre table—a small trunk, which had been taken from her chamber by the robbers: on examination, she found it to contain several valuable articles, among which were three hundred dollars—a gold watch, jewelry, silver spoons, &c.—which were gathered from different parts of the house. Being fully convinced that the house was invaded by robbers, she directed her footsteps to the stairway, intending to ascend and give information to her mother, but on reaching the foot of the steps, she heard the sound of voices, which appeared to come from up stairs—fearing to ascend, under these circumstances, she returned to the room in which she made the discovery, seized the trunk and repaired to the front door, which was left ajar by the robbers, for the purpose of calling the watchman in, but unfortunately, he was not to be found. Recourse was then had to the neighbors, who came to their assistance, but, when they entered the house together, they found that the robbers had decamped, after setting fire to all the combustible articles in the kitchen, the stairway leading from it, and laying trains of paper, which they set on fire, upon the general staircase, with the intention of destroying the house, having been disappointed in their prospect of gain by the judicious conduct and self-possession of Miss Schley. The silver spoons, which were in the trunk, were carefully wrung up in cotton by the robbers, who seem to have acted with great deliberation.”

Wives of Clergymen.—A writer in the Philadelphia, under the signature of “The Wife of a Clergyman,” recommends a variety of duties for these ladies, among which are visiting all the ladies of the congregation—by conversations with all—by being active in all the benevolent exertions of the day—conducting a female prayer meeting, &c. We put our negative upon all regulations of this sort. A clergyman's wife, like the wife of every other man, ought to visit whom she pleases, and not oftener than suits her inclination. The same remark will apply to the other duties marked out. We see no reason why a lady in this situation should be compelled to go through drudgeries sufficient to kill a pack horse, to please the whims of other people.—Does it follow, as a matter of course, that clergyman's wives are qualified to instruct, improve, and enlighten their parishioners? We think not. We believe that clergyman's wives are as wise as other people's wives, but no wiser. The notion that the connection gives additional endowments, is at least a very whimsical one, and will bear but slight investigation. The whole truth is, that all women appear most lovely, when most estranged from public employments, and the less their conduct is subjected, by circumstances, to public animadversion, the more will they receive the love and respect to which their sex and their virtues entitle them. [People's Press.]

ALABAMA. In a former paper, our readers were informed of the collision existing between the civil authorities of Alabama, and the military of the United States, caused by the refusal of the Commanding Officer at Fort Mitchell to submit to the process of the Court of Alabama. The documents connected with the transaction were forwarded by Gov. Gayle, to the Secretary of War, and by him laid before the President; whereupon by the direction of the latter, the Secretary of War issued orders to Maj. McIntosh, instructing him to submit to the proceedings of the Court, as we had anticipated. Indeed the order to Maj. M. is little else than a repetition of the instructions sometime since issued from the War Department, and referred to in our paper of the 6th inst.

The following is an extract of the letter of the Secretary of War to Maj. J. S. McIntosh, dated October 29, 1833.

“Sir—Your letter of the 21st inst. to Maj. General Macomb has been laid before me—and in answer, I have to inform you, that you will interpose no obstacle to the service of legal process upon any officer or soldier under your command, whether issued from the Courts of the State of Alabama, or of the United States. On the contrary, you will give all necessary facilities to the execution of such process.

“It is not the intention of the President that any part of the military force of the U. States should be brought into collision with the civil authority. In all questions of jurisdiction, it is the duty of the former to submit to the latter, and no considerations must interfere with that duty.

“If, therefore, an officer of the State, or of the U. S. come with legal process against yourself or any officer or soldier of your garrison, you will freely admit him within your post, and allow him to execute his writ undisturbed.”

Francis S. Key, has been despatched by the President to Alabama, to superintend the legal proceedings. His instructions, given in the extract below, show the laudable determination of the Government to secure the ascendancy of the civil authority. He is instructed, not only to see that the laws of the U. S. are enforced, but that the judicial authorities of Alabama are respected.

EXTRACT of a letter from the Secretary of War, to Francis S. Key, Esq., Oct. 31, 1833.

“You have seen by the letter addressed to Maj. McIntosh, it is the determination of the Government to preserve the proper ascendancy of the civil authority. The military force is employed by virtue of an act of Congress in a specific object. In the execution of this, they will follow the directions of the Marshall, and both will be governed by your advice, in every thing relating to the execution of their duty.—Let all legal processes, whether from the Courts of the United States or from the State of Alabama, be submitted to without resistance and without hesitation. The supremacy of the civil over the military authority is one of the great features of our institutions, and one of the Bulwarks of the Constitution. The President is particularly solicitous that no act should be done to violate this great principle. But on the other hand, the Marshall and the Military force must be defended against vexatious proceedings; and you will, therefore, without delay, in every instance where these are instituted against them have the matter brought before a Judge of the United States for his determination.”

One cause of contention has thus been removed. Energetic measures also are in operation to remove the remaining difficulty. The surveys and selections of the Indian Lands are to be hastened, and when they are accomplished, the business of removal will be suspended, and thus the whole trouble avoided.—The nullifiers seem to be much disappointed at the turn things have taken. They had rather see difficulties between the State and the U. States increased, than diminished, especially when their adjustment brings so much credit to the Administration.

Oregon Expedition.—We learn that Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis Wythe, the captain of the company of adventurers, who went from Cambridge about eighteen months ago, to the Pacific Ocean by land, has returned to his native town in good health and spirits, and wiser than when he left home; and we are glad to see his heavy teams of ice, passing again, incessantly night and day through Cambridge to the wharves of Charleston and Boston for exportation. This is just as it should be; and is much better, in our opinion, than roaming over a sixth part of the globe to kill animals merely for the sake of their skins. To transport water in the form of ice to refresh the inhabitants of hot climates has something benevolent in it, compared with the cruel occupation of hunting an animal to death for his skin. We can wish success to the one occupation with a good conscience which is hardly the case with the other.

Capt. Wythe has brought with him to young Indians of the Flathead tribe, two boys handsomely dressed, and well behaved.

Old Fashions Revived. The Courier des Dames announces that hair powder is coming into fashion in Paris among the fashionable ladies!

Wild Hogs. In the Southwestern States there are many wild hogs, but we were not aware of any in this State. The Thomaston Journal however says there are wild hogs in Cushing. A few years ago a sow and pig went into the woods and remained over winter. They became wild and have since increased to forty or fifty, subsisting in winter upon shell fish and sea weed. Not long since, a man went a hunting; he shot a pig, who made such a prodigious outcry as to rally all the swinish multitude of the woods, who pursued our hunter, led on by an old sow in fierce array.—Nimrod was glad to drop his gun, and spring up a tree for safety.

In Alabama and Mississippi, where they can easily find subsistence in winter, wild hogs are numerous. They are very serviceable in killing venomous reptiles, whose fangs they avoid with singular skill. They are most of the year lank and thin, and can run like deer.—When beset by dogs, panthers, bears or wolves, they set up their musical hoagh! hoagh! An instantaneous gathering of the clans ensues, the old warriors clump and foam, and show their long tusks to the prowling foe, who generally knows too well their formidable force to venture within their reach. [Kenn. Journ.]

The way to make a Horse drown himself.—One of our most judicious farmers lost a valuable pair of horses last week, in the Connecticut river. While working in the meadows, the horses were unloosed from the team, and allowed to wander about, each one with his head fastened to his foot, and then tied together. In this manner they went to the river, it is supposed, to drink; and on going into the river but a few steps brought their noses, which were tied closely to their feet, under the water. This occasioned strangulation, and in a short time they were found drowned in less than three feet of water! [North. Cour.]

Benedict Arnold. Mr. Sparks exhibited, last evening, at the Masonic Temple, the very papers, six in number, which were taken by Paulding, Van Wirt, and Williams from Major Arnold's boots, when they arrested him as a spy, within the American lines. Andre's pass, in Arnold's own hand writing, on a small piece of paper, was in a bold letter, and signed B. Arnold Maj. Gen. [Bos. Transcript.]

Moderator. This paper will now be regularly published at Washington. It makes a handsome appearance, and is friendly to John McLean for the next Presidency.

WEST POINT. Considerable feeling has been manifested by some respectable papers in the West, against the Military Academy at West Point. The Hartford (Conn.) Times has also come out in favor of abolishing it. It says—“The rich and the powerful have there educated their children at the public expense, while honest poverty has not had its merits appreciated. This is the nature of things—and these and similar evils must always attach to governmental institutions. What right have Congress to establish a school to instruct boys in the art of war, any more than in the mystery of weaving? There is a talk of a National Naval Academy. Why not a National Shoeshop, or Tailoring establishment for clothing the army and navy—or the worthy members of Congress who violate their duty by appropriating away, without authority or the color of right, the money that is drawn from the pockets of their constituents?”

An attempt to abolish the law authorizing imprisonment for debt, will, it is understood, be made in the next session of the Virginia Legislature. New York and Kentucky have, to their great honor, already effected this reform.

MARRIED.

In this town, by Joseph G. Cole, Esq. Mr. Samuel Bodwell of Andover North Surplus, to Miss Charity N. Jackson, of this town.

In Woodstock, by E. C. Shaw, Esq. Mr. David Ricker, of W., to Miss Louis Bryant, of this town.

In Rumford, Nov. 10th, by Alvan Bolster, Esq. David Knapp, Esq. to Miss Clarissa Glines.

In Livermore, Mr. Merrit Coolidge of Hallowell to Miss Flora C. Bradford of Livermore. On the 16th inst. by the Rev. J. T. Johnson, Edward D. Preble, Esq. of Portland Me. to Miss Sophia E. Wattles, eldest daughter of N. Wattles, Esq., of Alexandria, D. C.

DIED.

In Montville, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. James Perry of Paris, aged 72 years.

In Leeds, July 1st, Miss Zilphia A. Russell aged 19 years, daughter of Mr. Theodore Russell formerly of Bethel deceased and grand daughter of Rev. John Strickland late of Andover Me.

She died filled with christain hope and resignation, in the firm assurance of a happy immortality beyond the grave.

At the Arms house in Bath, Nathaniel Spriggett, aged 103, a native of the north of Britain, he came to this country before the Revolution. In England* on the 6th of Sept. last, in the 69th year of his age, Joseph Priestly, Esq. son of the celebrated Dr. Priestly, formerly of Northumberland, Pennsylvania.

Lieut. R. B. Randolph, the perpetrator of the assault upon the President, has been arrested at Richmond, Va. as a defaulter in his office of Purser, as appears by the Treasury Books to the amount of \$25,000, and committed to gaol. Considerable excitement prevailed at the last accounts, at Richmond, by reason of it, and it was rumored that an attempt would be made by some of the citizens to rescue him from imprisonment. The Enquirer thinks, however, that the rumor cannot be well founded.

House for Sale or to Let.

FOR Sale or to Let a good House, together with a good barn and one quarter of an acre of land, handsomely situated in the pleasant village of Norway. It is a situation for a Mechanic and will be sold at a great bargain. Terms of Payment Liberal. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber upon the premises. Wm. E. GOODNOW.

MANTUA MAKING & MILLINERY. MRS. W. C. OGDEN, Respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has just received the Fall and Winter Fashions for all kinds of Dress-making and Millinery, and will be happy to receive the continuance of their patronage. She has on hand and for sale an elegant assortment of Millinery, cheap for Cash. Norway-Village, Nov. 22, 1833. 3w16

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of SMITH & BENNETT, and have taken the Store near the Mills, formerly occupied by J. B. Smith, where they have for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash, country produce, or credit, a good assortment of W. L. Goods and Groceries, English and American Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, School Books and Stationery, Paints, Medicines, &c. &c. making in all a very extensive variety of seasonable goods. Former customers of the subscribers are respectfully invited to call.

JONATHAN B. SMITH, ANTHONY BENNETT.

Norway-Village, Nov. 16, 1833. SMITH & BENNETT will carry on the Potash heretofore improved by A. Bennett, and wish to receive ashes in exchange for Goods at their cash prices. Norway-Village, Nov. 22, 1833. 4f 15

School Books, &c.

E. LIVERMORE has transferred the stock of School Books and Stationery formerly kept at the Oxford Book-store to the Subscribers, which he is authorized to sell at the following prices for CASH, viz: American First Class Book, 75 cts.; National Reader, 50, Introduction to do, 25, Analytical Reader 25, Sequel to do, 50, Young Reader 17, Goodrich's History of the U. S. 42, National Spelling Book 17, Introduction to do, 8, Webster's do. 12-1-2, Whippley's Compend 75, Parley's Geography 25, Ingersoll's Grammar 50, Fisk's do. 50, Greenleaf's do. 50, Cassell's S. Walker's Dictionary 30, Webster's do. 71, Smith's Arithmetic 34, North American do. 1st part 10, do. 2d part 30, Temple's do. 25, Kinne's do. 42, Colburn's do. 25, do. sequel 67, Walchle's do. 67, Pronouncing Testaments 30, do. 12-1-2, Bibles 34. Also—At prices actually low, Student's Companion, Worcester's Primer, Worcester's 2d Book, Jackson's and other Arithmetics, Manuscripts, Writing Books, Noyes' Penmanship, Slates, Paper, Ink and every other article of the kind used in schools.

—LIKEWISE—All the Patent Medicines, and Agencies for the same, formerly kept at the Oxford Bookstore either by Am Bantock or E. Livermore. Among which are Thompson's Eye Water, Lee's Windham Pills, Deane's Pills, Jewett's Vegetable Pills, Anderson's Cough Drops, British Oil, Essence Spruce, Salt Rheum Ointment, Brown's Drops, &c. &c. At prices actually low, Student's Companion, Worthington's Balsam of Life, Oil Soap, Aromatic S. i. Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, &c. &c.

SMITH & BENNETT have transferred all the Patent Medicines formerly kept by me, together with the Agencies for the same to Smith and Bennett.—Purchasers may depend upon finding the genuine articles by applying to him. E. LIVERMORE. Norway-Village, Nov. 11, 1833. 3w13

New Store.

CUSHMAN & PHILLIPS, HAVE taken the Store formerly occupied by R. & L. G. S. Bond on the corner of Exchange and Middle Streets, and are now opening an entire new Stock of

Dry Goods,

Among which are the following, viz: about 60 pieces of 3-4 and 6-4 Exeter's in and Furze 15

Merinos,

BLACK and COLORED DE NAPLES and GRO DE SWISS STAMPS from 2-6 to 6 shillings the yard. BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, MULBERRY & DRAB BROAD CLOTHS.

SURTOUT cloths and CASSIMERES, OLIVE and DRAB PETERSHAM'S, BLUE and BROWN CAMBRIC, BROWN & FLANNEL for Linings, FURNITURES and LINING CAMBRICS; Flag, Silk, Bandannas and Pongee Handkerchiefs, (low priced) one Bale Russia DIAPERS, Bro Linen Table Covers, Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambric, Linen Hdk's, Table do., checked and corded Cambric, Bock and Swiss Muslin, Green and White Broad Gauze Veils, Green Barrage, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

London Rose Blankets,

7-8-1 9-4 10-4 11-4 & 12-4.

DOMESTICS.

Sheetings, Shirtings, Drills, Checks, Tickings, Warp-Yarns, Battings, Waddings, &c. &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest price for CASH.

ALSO—WANTED AS ABOVE, 3000 yds. all WOOL and COTTON & WOOL FLANNEL.

1000 yds. FULLED CLOTH. 2m12

Forlenth, Oct. 31, 1833.

BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

Black, Blue, Browns, Olive, Green and Mixt. FLANNELS,

White, Yellow, Red and Green, of ALL QUALITIES. PLAIDS & CAMLETS,

of every description, cheap. ROSE BLANKETS,

8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, or GOOD QUALITY. RUSSIA DIAPERS,

1 bale of 50 pieces, at low prices, by yard or piece.

WANTED, 3000 yards domestic all Wool and Cotton & Wool Flannel, 500 yds. Full'd Cloth.—Also, white, black, red & blue Mixt, Woollen Yarns, for which fair prices will be given, in exchange for Goods. W. D. LITTLE.

No. 1, Mitchell's Buildings. 6m9

Sept 18, 1833.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

SURETY SLAS Executrix of the last will and testament of William Slas late of Livermore in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

ORDERED—That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore in said County, on the eighteenth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

LYMAN RAWSON Administrator of the estate of David Lufkin late of Rumford in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

ORDERED—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

STEPHEN BARTLETT Administrator of the estate of Peregrine Bartlett late of Bethel in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

ORDERED—That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

JAMES STARR Administrator of the estate of David Stearns late of Waltham in the county of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

ORDERED—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

REUEL WASHBURN named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Isaac Lovewell late of Livermore in said county deceased, having presented the same for probate:

ORDERED—That the said Reuel Washburn give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the seventeenth day of December next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

WILLIAM PRATT named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Hannah Barrows late of Hebron in said county Widow deceased, having presented the same for probate:

ORDERED—That the said William Pratt give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the first Tuesday of January next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased. STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

NATHAN STEARNS,

late of Bethel in the county of Oxford, yeoman deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him. BETHEL, Nov. 26, 1833. 3w16

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

NATHAN KNAPP,

late of Rumford in the county of Oxford, Esquire deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him. RUMFORD, Nov. 26, 1833. 10*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

NICHOLAS SMITH,

late of Paris in the county of Oxford yeoman deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to her. Paris, Nov. 26, 1833.

Administrator's Sale.

TO be sold at public auction agreeably to license from the Probate Court for the county of Oxford on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of January next at one o'clock P. M. at the house of Isaac Knight late of Bethel in said County deceased, (now occupied by Samuel McKinnister) on the real estate of said Knight as will produce the sum of one hundred dollars for the payment of his debts, incidental charges and charges of administration.

Said real estate lies in Bethel aforesaid and consists of about one hundred and seventy acres of good land, a dwelling house and barn on the same. Subject to the incumbrance of the widow dower, the reversion of which will be sold if necessary. Terms made known at the time of sale. SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Adm'r.

Paris, Nov. 26, 1833.

POETRY.
[From the New York Mirror.]
THE BROKEN HEART.
Oh! what have I with life to do,
With all its hopes and fears;
My bark is whelm'd 'neath sorrow's wave,
My sun hath set in tears.
Alas, for me! dark clouds have hung
O'er all my youthful hours;
And who, oh, who, would seek to deck
The withered branch with flowers?
If e'er a beam of gladness threw
Across my path its ray,
I've wished that it had never been,
So soon it fled away.
Twas as a light at midnight seen;
And when that beam had past,
Deep and yet deeper was the gloom
Of darkness o'er me cast.
And some were false, I deemed most true,
False in the hour of need;
I leaned upon their love; and found
'Twas but a broken reed;
And stricken hopes lie all around,
Where'er I turn my view;
Like the pale leaves by autumn shed,
But ah! as faded too.
There have been some that I have proved
Pure as the virgin gold—
But they are still, and passed away,
The hearts that loved me cold,
And now I cannot bear to think
Of happy moments fled,
My joys have been by sorrows chased,
My life is with the dead.
Alas! that I should ever feel,
Or know what I have known—
A broken wing my spirit bears,
I sink unwept alone.
My heart's best sounds have all been hushed,
And grief its cords have riven;
Then welcome be the lonely grave;
The gate that leads to heaven.

PULPIT ELOQUENCE.
Extract from Dr. Channing's Sermon on the Immortality of the Soul.
"I have thus, my hearers, endeavored to show, that our nature, the more it is inquired into, discovers more clearly the impress of immortality. I do not mean that this impress supercedes all others.—From its very nature, it can only be understood thoroughly by improved and purified minds. The proof of immortality which is situated to all understandings is found in the Gospel, sealed by the blood, and confirmed by the resurrection of Christ. But this, I think, is made more expressive by a demonstration of its harmony with the teachings of nature. To me, nature and revelation speak with one voice, and on the great theme of man's future being. Let not their just witness be unheard.
"How full, how bright, are the evidences of this grand truth. How weak are the common arguments which scepticism array against it. To me, there is but one objection against immortality, if objection it may be called, and this arises from the very greatness of the truth.—My mind sometimes sinks under its weight—and is lost in its intensity. I scarce dare believe that such a good is placed within my reach. When I think of myself as existing through all future ages, as surviving this earth and that sky, as exempted from every imperfection and error of my present being, as clothed with an angel's glory, as comprehending with my intellect and embracing with my affections an extent of creation, compared with which the earth is a point. When I think of myself as looking on the outward universe with an organ of vision that will reveal to me a beauty and harmony and order, not now imagined; and as having an access to the minds of the wise and good, which will make them, in a sense, my own; when I think of myself as forming friendships with innumerable beings of rich and various intellect, and of the noblest virtue, as introduced to the society of heaven, as meeting there the great and excellent of whom I have read in history, as joined with the 'just made perfect,' in an everlasting ministry of benevolence; in conversing with Jesus Christ, and especially as having an immediate intercourse with God, such as the closest intimacies of earth clearly shadow forth;—when this thought of my future being comes on me, whilst I hope, I also fear; the consciousness of present weakness and unworthiness is almost too strong for hope. But when, in this frame of mind, I look round on the creation, and see the marks of an omnipotent goodness, to which nothing is impossible, and from which every thing may be hoped—when I see around me the proofs of a far more perfect intelligence, and discern in the capacity of everlasting improvement; and especially when I look at Jesus, the conqueror of death, the heir of immortality, who has gone as the Preserver of mankind, into the mansions of light and purity, I can, and do admit the almost overpowering thought of everlasting life, growth and felicity of the human soul."

OLD ITALIAN PROVERBS.
He hath a good judgment who doth not rely on his own.
Wealth is not his who gets it, but his who enjoys it.
Virtue is like wine, the quality whereof is not known until tasted.
Friendships are cheap when they are to be bought by pulling off your hat.
The money you refuse will never do you good.
"I once had," is a poor man.
There is a great many asses without long ears.
All asses are not alike, for some do not bray.
The best throw upon dice is to throw them away.
Giving is going a fishing.
Dead men open the eyes of the living.
He who is an ass, and takes himself to be a stag, when he come to leap the ditch, will find his mistake.
No sooner is law made, than an evasion of it is found out.
He who hath good health is a rich man, and doth not know it.
He who will not have trouble in this world, must not be born in it.
Love befriends young men and drowns the old.
Keep your mouth shut and your eyes open.
Have money and you will find kindred enough.
In prosperity we need moderation, in adversity patience.
Great prosperity and modesty seldom go together.

Curious Historical Fact.—During the troubles in the reign of Charles I. a country girl came to London in search of a place as a servant maid—but not succeeding, she hired herself to carry out beer from a brew house, and was one of those called tub-women. The brewer observed a good looking girl in this low occupation, took her into his family as a servant, and after a short time married her, but he died while she was yet a young woman, and left her the bulk of his fortune. The business of the brewery was dropped, and Mr. Hyde was recommended to the young woman as a skillful lawyer, to arrange her husband's affairs. Hyde, who was afterwards Earl of Clarendon, finding the widow's fortune very considerable, married her. Of this marriage there was no other issue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James II., and mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England.

Woman's pride.—An official account has been published of the circumstances touching the loss of the Amphitrite convict ship, off Boulogne, in which the conduct of the Captain is stated to have been seaman-like and proper throughout. The fatal error was in not landing the crew and passengers when an opportunity was afforded. On this point the following evidence is given by John Owen, one of the seamen whose lives were saved:—"The surgeon called us aft, and ordered us to hoist the boat out, his wife standing by him. She said she would not go in the boat with convicts. The surgeon then said neither the boat nor any person should go on shore that night." "You have stated in your deposition that the surgeon ordered the long boat to be hoisted out, but that his wife refused to go in her with the convicts;—what was the wife's reason?" "I don't know what else it could be but pride." "Did the surgeon appear to have any fear of the escape of the convicts?" "No; he would have allowed the convicts to have gone on shore, but for the interference of his wife."

Utility, like taste, is not a matter of dispute. There can be nothing without utility, that excites ambition, or attracts attention,—requires labor, or demands reflection. Chateaubriand traversed the four quarters of the globe.—And what did he get, exclaims the modern utilitarian, but four bottles of water from the four great rivers, the Danube and Mississippi, the Ganges and the Nile? He got more,—he got the rich materials that produced the "Genius of Christianity!" of more utility to the world than all his political labors.

Criticism, harsh and malignant, is always disregarded;—as the law that is cruel is evaded, the sentence severe, commuted,—and the wish to bring an author to condign punishment, let your criticism be just; and he will neither secure pity or compassion.

Cheap watches—and plenty of them.—During this week some peddlers, who have been vending silver watches about at a cheap rate, were taken into custody, on suspicion that although their watches kept true time, they ran rather fast to be trusted; nay, ran so fast that the real owner could not stop them, or in other words, they were stolen. We suppose if this be true, that they were 'merely stealing a march on time.' [N. Y. paper.]

Strayed
From the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 1st of October, last, a dark brown or black COLT, one year old, with a star in his forehead. Whoever will return said Colt, or give information where he may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.
SAMUEL H. HOUGHTON.
Washburne Mills, Paris, Nov. 11 1833.

THE ATHENIAN,
AND
LIBRARY GAZETTE.
With a view to meet the wishes, as well as the wants of the public, it is contemplated to issue, on or about the first of January next, a new paper
DEVOTED TO
The Fine Arts, the Drama, Music, and General Miscellany, and embracing Original Essays, Poetry, Tales, Sketches of American Scenery, Biography, Rules of Life, Scientific and Literary Intelligence, &c.
Besides a department of light reading, particular attention will be paid to that under the head of "Reviews"—in which all new works, whether of domestic or foreign origin, will be critically noticed. The Spy will be superceded by "The Athenian" on the termination of the present year, and each subscriber will be furnished with a copy, which will not only contain a much greater quantity of matter, but also a far greater variety of useful and important matter; and every exertion will be used to sustain fully the character of the Prospectus, as well as to keep pace with the improvements, the knowledge, and the rising spirit of the age.
In order to render the publication complete in every department, arrangements have been made for an application of valuable assistance; and as soon as the patronage will warrant, a series of ENGRAVINGS, illustrative of celebrated structures or distinguished individuals, will periodically accompany the work.
The ATHENIAN being unincumbered in its utility, will comprehend every subject which may be worthy of observation or productive of interest.
Aware that the efforts of rewards to literary aspirants has elicited some highly creditable specimens of American literature,—which will be the particular aim of the ATHENIAN to encourage,—premiums for a variety of such papers, as are suitable for columns, will be offered early in January. As the amount must depend greatly on the patronage received, and as the publishers are desirous of exercising a degree of liberality that will afford a sufficient inducement to competition of a higher order, they cannot but hope that the public generally will second their endeavors to generate and foster native talent.
With a view to accommodate the public with semi-annual opportunities of subscribing to this work, the publishers will issue it in two volumes, each containing 26 weekly numbers, and comprising 416 pages; thus, the ATHENIAN will present, within the year, Eight Hundred & Thirty-two pages of well-selected and original reading, which will be readily admitted, gives to this publication a claim which no other weekly quarto in the United States can advance, as they contain but half its intended number of pages, and charge double the amount of its subscription. Of the quality of its subjects it would be superfluous to speak, as it is not only pleasant, but such to judge by practice than profession. It may, however, not be unnecessary to say that it will be, in every sense worthy of the name of an Athenian, and will make two handsome volumes, annually, with each of which an accurate and copious index will be furnished.
Such arrangements have also been effected with the most popular publishers in London, Edinburgh and Dublin, as will put the ATHENIAN in possession of the earliest editions of the works of merit, and the principal journals published in these cities. Its readers will thus have the latest literary information of works, progressing through, also the earliest receipt of such news as those journals are respectful sources of information to the publishers of the ATHENIAN, to issue bulletins from the other, that those papers at a distance which shall notice the circulation of this paper, and insert the present advertisement in full, shall possess the immediate advantage of such arrivals. In addition to these arrangements, they are either negotiating for, or have actually engaged, some of the first literary characters of the day, to undertake as far as depends upon their exertions, the undertaking as far as depends upon their exertions, Historical, Dramatic, Biographical, and Poetic contributions will be diligently and promptly attended to, and literary works, music, and prints, will be fitly illustrated by a very convenient medium for their advertisement, which will be conspicuously inserted under the department of "Literature," devoted to this object, and on the liberal terms of such insertion as may wish an editorial notice of their books should send them in as early in the week as possible. All communications must be post paid and addressed to
BLACKWOOD & CO.
No. 7, Athenian Buildings, Philadelphia.

TERMS.—This ATHENIAN will be printed on a superior quality of double royal paper, folded and attached in the quarto form, and offered at the unprecedented low price of TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.
Companies of five persons, will be entitled to subscribe for six months, by the payment of five dollars; but in the case of two persons, will be expected to pay \$1 25 for six months.
Agents will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. on all subscribers they obtain, by recruiting or becoming responsible for them. They will also be entitled to a copy gratis.
In proposing this improvement, the publishers present their heart-felt thanks to those who have inserted the prospectus of the Spy and trust that a similar favor may be bestowed upon them by an editorial notice of the change, the insertion of that of the Spy. They will also please to observe that their many favors are justly appreciated, and that the publishers are desirous, by the punctual transmission of their bulletins, to reciprocate the compliment.

MAINE DAILY JOURNAL.
LUTHER SEVERANCE will continue the publication of the MAINE DAILY JOURNAL during the ensuing session of the Legislature. The Journal when bound makes a very pretty volume, and is convenient for preservation and future reference as well as present reading, giving a full and tolerably accurate account of the legislative proceedings of the year, with other current matter, all for the small sum of ONE DOLLAR. It ought to be in the possession of every politician.
The publication of the Daily Journal, with the debates in both houses of the Legislature, involves considerable expense and much labor, which can only be remunerated by a handsome list of subscribers. To obtain these the publisher relies on the friendly influence of those who have been his readers heretofore, not only political friends, but all who wish for a faithful and impartial report of legislative proceedings.

CHAISES, SLEIGHS, &c.
THE Subscriber has established himself at Stowell's Mills, South Paris, where he carries on the COACH and CHAISE Making business in all its branches, in the most fashionable style and the best manner. Carriages repaired and painted at short notice and on reasonable terms.
Aug. 5, 1833. 6m] ROBERT SKILLINGS.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber, having contracted with the town of Turner, to take care of Jotham Briggs and wife, town paupers, for the current year, and they having left the suitable provision which he has made for them; he therefore cautions all persons against trusting them on his account, or of said town, as no debts of their contracting will be paid either by himself, or the town aforesaid.
Turner, Nov. 18, 1833. 3w14
MARTIN HARRIS.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Complete Periodical LIBRARY.
Forty-eight pages weekly—nearly 2,500 large Octavo pages a year, for Five Dollars, furnishing annually select reading equal to fifty volumes of common size.

The Library will contain nearly all the new works of merit as they appear: Voyages and Travels—History—Biography—Select Memoirs—the most approved European Annals—Adventures—Tales of unexceptionable character, &c. &c.

THE "Complete Periodical Library," will be found indispensable to all lovers of good reading, in town or country. Every number will contain 46 pages, in a size expressly adapted for binding, when the book is completed;—printed with type so large as not to fatigue the weakest eye. Its immense size will enable the editor to crowd any common sized book into two numbers, frequently into one. New works will thus be despatched as they arrive from Europe, and set off fresh to its patrons. The subscriber in Missouri will be brought as it were to the very fountain head of literature. Works printed in this library will be furnished to him, when without it, he would be wholly unable to procure them. A book that will cost six dollars to import, can be re-printed and distributed to subscribers, owing to our peculiar facilities, for about twenty cents, with the important addition of its being fresh and new.

We shall give near 2,500 pages annually, equal to fifty common sized books! Every work published in the Library will be complete in itself. A title page will be given with each volume, so that the subscriber, if he please, may sell, or give it away, without injury to any of the others; or it may be bound up at the pleasure of the subscriber.

This work presents an extraordinary feature unknown to any other periodical in the country. The subscription price may be considered a mere loan for a year, as the work, at the year's end will sell for cost, and in many parts of the United States it will bring double its original cost to the subscriber.
The works published in "The Complete Periodical Library" will be of the highest character, both as regards the author and his subject. New works of approved merit, will be sent out to the Editor by every arrival from Europe, giving him an unlimited field to select from, while care will be taken to make his publication equal any thing of the kind in America.
The first number will be issued on the 8th of May next, & regularly every Wednesday thereafter, secured in handsome printed covers, and on fine white paper at \$5 per annum, payable in advance. Clubs remitting \$20 will be supplied with five copies for that sum; agents at the same rate. Address
T. K. GREENBANK,
No. 9, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

THE AGE--DAILY.
The subscribers propose to resume the publication of the DAILY AGE, during the next session of the Legislature.
It will be printed, as heretofore, on the half of a large sheet, in the usual form, at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR for the session.
Any person procuring six subscribers, and remitting the amount of their subscription, shall be entitled to a copy of the paper.
Containing an early and correct account of the proceedings of the Legislature, and impartial sketches of the more important and exciting debates, it will be read with present interest, and form a convenient and valuable volume for future reference. Political matter of interest and notices of passing events will aid in giving it the variety usually sought for in the columns of a newspaper.
The publication is laborious and expensive, and cannot be sustained without a large number of subscribers. We rely upon the liberality and exertions of our Friends, to render the burden as light as possible.
I. BERRY & CO.

GOOD & CHEAP.
JAMES LONGLEY offers for Sale at his Store in South Paris, a good assortment of English, French, Domestic, Dry Goods, and Groceries.
Crockery, Glass, and Hard Ware. Said goods are low as Portland prices, except heavy articles, such as
S. F. Cash Paid for Corn, Butter, and Lamb Pelts.
South Paris, August 27, 1833.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE Copartnership of the Subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The demands due them, will remain a few weeks with Asa Thayer Jr., after which, if not paid, will be left with an Attorney for collection,
TIMOTHY FORD,
ASA THAYER JR.
Paris, Oct. 19, 1833. 10 1f

JOB WORK,
Executed with neatness and despatch at this
OFFICE

THE PEARL
AND LITERARY GAZETTE.
DEVOTED TO ORIGINAL AND SELECTED, LEGENDS, ESSAYS, TRAVELLING, LITERARY, AND HISTORICAL SKETCHES, BIOGRAPHY, POETRY, &c.
ISAAC C. PRAY, JR. EDITOR.

VOLUME III.
It will be issued in semi-monthly numbers, each containing eight large quarto pages of miscellaneous and interesting matter, printed on a royal sheet of fine paper, embellished, monthly, with a piece of music for the Piano Forte. A handsome title page and index will be furnished, and the work at the end of the year will form a beautiful printed volume of 208 pages. It will be forwarded—enclosed in strong wrappers—to any part of the United States, by the earliest mails.
Each number will be accompanied by a printed cover, filled principally with advertisements, and as much as possible with those of new books, works in press, &c.
TERMS.—Two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Postmasters and Agents will receive six copies by sending ten dollars.
All letters of business, and remittances must be directed to The Pearl, Hartford, Conn.
Communications may be directed to the editor. Postage in all cases must be paid.
WILLIAM A. HAWLEY, Publisher.

HARTFORD, AUG. 1833.
SORE AND INFLAMED EYES!
The studious, the worky, and others, who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of that delicate organ will be able to obtain a most pleasant and invaluable application, in DUMFRIES' EYE WATER.
This well established wash for the Eye is perfectly innocent, and gives immediate relief, even in very aggravated cases of soreness and inflammation.
Price 25 cents.

DYSPEPSIA!
Of most obstinate character, after having baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and withstood the most highly recommended medical preparation, has been checked, relieved and cured, in a number of instances in and about the city, by using for a short time Dr. Relfe's Vegetable specific & Antibilious pills, in connexion, according to the directions accompanying the specific. It is also one of the medicines known for Sick headache, Stickness at the Stomach, Nausea and Flatulences.
No complaint is perhaps more prevalent in this or any country, than headache. It is seldom a primary affection, but arises from a variety of causes such as suppression of customary evacuations, obstructed perspiration &c. It is likewise not unfrequently symptomatic of indigestion, for so great is the sympathy between the brain and stomach, that it is often difficult to determine which is really in fault, & when it arises from a foul state of the stomach, it is generally termed sick headache, which will be speedily relieved by this specific.
A remarkable case is mentioned in Dr. Conway's pamphlet, of "A lady of Danvers, who had been afflicted most of the time for 20 years with a sick headache, was cured by a part of a box of this Specific." price of the Specific and pills 50 cents each.

White Teeth and Healthy Gums!
Those who would retain, or restore, these personable advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE. This is an elegant and pleasant preparation in every respect, and has for many years past, given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used.
The Antiseptic Dentifrice is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use, and it whitens enamel of the teeth without doing it the least injury.—The regular use of this admired powder, by purifying the mouth and preventing the accumulation of tartar, operates as the best preventive of tooth ache. The Dentifrice removes discolorations, and restores the beautiful native whiteness of the enamel. As its application braces and strengthens the Gums, it secures to them their healthy and florid hue and by removing all offensive foreign accumulations from the teeth, preserves the natural sweetness of the breath. Price 50 cents.

None are genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper, by the sole proprietor T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale at his Counting Room, over No. 99, Court-St, near Concord Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, by Smith and Bennett, Norway Village, who has also for sale all of the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.
oldway Aug. 5.

NOTICE.
WHEREAS Melibate Moulton, my wife, has left my bed and board, without sufficient cause, this is to forbid all persons from trusting or harboring her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
PERKINS P. MOULTON.
Bethel, Oct. 8, 1833.

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